

SPECIAL ISSUE



The Calumet BOILERMAKER

"THE VOICE OF THE STUDENTS - - BY THE STUDENTS"



PURDUE CALUMET

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Monday, April 20, 1970



Wayne R. DeGoey

I deeply regret the resignation of Mr. DeGoey from the Presidency of the Student Body, both as Editor of this paper and as a friend. I fully understand the problems, personal and academic, that he was faced with. He will be greatly missed.

Throughout his term Wayne was consistent in his dedication to the Congress, the students, and the resolution of their problems. Throughout his term, not much was accomplished, but it was not Wayne's fault. Wayne DeGoey's term was plagued by red tape, apathy, and personality clashes.

DeGoey accepted the job nobody wanted. He was blamed for anything and everything. He accepted the blame and tried to correct all the blatant mistakes in student government.

Regardless of one's personal opinion of Wayne DeGoey, one must admit that he tried his best to do his job.

And that is all one can ask of a man.

Robert W. McNamara
Editor-in-Chief

Student Congress Pres. Submits Resignation

On April 14, Wayne R. DeGoey resigned as President of the Purdue Student Body and Student Congress. His resignation came as a surprise to many if not most of the Congress members present at the meeting. His resignation probably comes as a shock to many students and faculty members alike. The following is the text of Wayne's resignation to the Congress.

I, Wayne R. DeGoey, due to personal and academic conflicts which demand my immediate attention, regretfully submit this notice of resignation as President of the Student Congress at Pur-

due University Calumet Campus this day, April 14, 1970.

Wayne R. DeGoey
President
Purdue University
Calumet Campus

It is with a great deal of regret that we must see a person who has tried so hard, resign. Wayne tried to the best he could, it is only too bad that more people don't realize this. Perhaps the next president will have better luck—he can't have much worse.

Mary Hluska
Managing editor

ENVIRONMENTAL TEACH-IN FILMS Rm. 107

1. 1st Mile Up
2. The Earth & Mankind
3. The Population Explosion
4. The Poisoned Air
5. This Vital Earth
6. Year of Disaster
7. Too Thick to Navigate, Too Thin to Cultivate
8. Man's Problems
9. Let's Keep America Beautiful
10. Water—Friend or Enemy?
11. It's Your Decision—Clean Water
12. People by the Billions
13. How to Live in a City
14. Alone in the Midst of the Land.

All films to be shown continuously from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Vice President Assumes Duties

As I begin my duties as President of the Student Body I feel that I should make my objectives clear concerning the proposals that I want accepted by the Congress and by the Faculty and Administration. These are three main areas that affect students that I will attempt to bring about just solutions for the students and the University.

1. I will strive and fight for the adoption of the eight student demands presented to the Council of Faculty Delegates, especially the demand for students on the Student Affairs Committee. I feel that student participation is imperative for a committee that is concerned with the activities of students. Students, in the past, held full voting seats on this committee, and I have as of yet been shown no valid reason why students should not continue to represent students on this committee.

2. I will work for the adoption of the Student Bill of Rights by the Council of Faculty Delegates.
 3. I will work for the passage of a new constitution for the Student Government.
- We the members of Congress represent you! Without your co-

operation we are unable to express your needs!

Please let your gripes be known. We cannot know them unless you let them be known.

Douglas S. Fix
President
Student Congress



Douglas S. Fix

STUDENTS: Speak Out Now



**Earth Day
April 22**



Or Forever Hold Your Breath



SUPPORT TEACH-IN

by Greg Redlarczyk

In setting up this Environmental teach-in, along with my committee, I have had to deal with many different people, all having their own attitudes toward the pollution problem. Some of them showed concern and were willing to help us in any way. But most people, we found, were too busy or uninterested, all wrapped up in their everyday lives. This response, plus the silly little rules that are followed for no real reason, could be the major stumbling blocks in the effort being made to avoid a catastrophe that will affect each and everyone of us.

A problem is never solved until it is acknowledged as being serious enough to deserve attention. The public knows pollution in this country is bad, but not how bad. The purpose of the teach-ins across the country is to let the public know just what condition our planet is in. Our government has ignored the problem in the past and will continue to do so unless the citizens of our country put pressure on our representatives. But this problem is not going to be solved by just spending money. We can develop the technology and pass the necessary laws to solve the pollution problem, but from what I have seen and heard we just don't have the will to do so. Throughout history, man hasn't acted until a tragedy has occurred—if mankind waits for one to happen now it will be too late to act.

by Carolyn Conroy

Overpopulation is one of the most frightening problems fac-

ing us today. In countries less fortunate than our own, people are starving to death every day. Is this an indication of what is to come? Can anything be done to avoid the worldwide famine which, some scientists predict, will soon be upon us? According to the Paddock brothers, authors of **Famine 1975**, "... There is neither a new agricultural method nor is there a birth control technique on the horizon which can avert the inevitable famines."

Although we cannot completely eliminate the possibility of famines, we may be able to lessen their effects—if we act now. Unfortunately too many people are apathetic either because they do not really believe the statistics or because they feel that some new solution will turn up. It is our feeling that the world may have exhausted her seemingly limitless supply of solutions, and we must find our own solution. It is imperative that we begin our search immediately, for "... once the overall trend is the wrong way, it will get progressively harder to reverse." (p. 12, **Famine 1975**)

According to projections at current rates of growth, "... simply to maintain today's inadequate dietary levels, the hungry nations must increase their production within a single decade by 26%." (p. 55, **Famine 1975**) But, "... agricultural increases such as these cannot be attained" by that time, and therefore "... the hungry world will not be able to feed itself ten years from now." (p. 41, **Famine 1975**)



Pollution Number One Problem

Much is being said about the problems of environmental pollution. However, no one group can say that this one thing or that must be done about pollution. It must be left up to the individual to decide and consider how he, as an individual, stands in regard to the problem of environmental pollution. The following facts may help to convince some individuals that there is a problem and that it must be solved.

Water pollution: Take the case of Lake Erie, where industrial wastes have destroyed essentially all animal life except sludge worms and a mutant carp that has adapted to its poisons, or the Cuyahoga River in Ohio, so full of volatile wastes that it caught fire last summer and burned two railroad trestles.

Solid waste: "Progress—American style," says Senator Gaylord Nelson, "adds up to 200 million tons of smoke and fumes, 7 mil-

lion junked cars, 20 million tons of paper, 48 billion cans and 28 billion bottles."

Air pollution: The air "appears no other thing . . . than a foul and pestilent congregation of vapours." (Hamlet) And this air to us is as water to the fish. If we destroy the air like we did Lake Erie we must die like most of the fish of that lake, or perhaps an even bleaker alternative, live in its poisons like the mutant carp. On the same weekend that Neil Armstrong landed on the moon the sulfur dioxide rate in the East Chicago-Gary area rose to ten times the legal limit; Sunday rain combined with the gas to form sulfuric acid that burned out lawns, ate holes in leaves and caused birds to lose their feathers.

Pesticides: The milk in the breasts of American women contains three to ten times more DDT than government standards allow in dairy milk.

Population: Perhaps the underlying cause of most of the above problems is the fact that there are just too many people. The population of the United States is approximately 206 million; it is expected to increase by 50% by the end of this century. Observers predict that the current practice of unplanned urban development will ultimately result in the concentration of the population into three megalopolises—Boswash, on the east coast from Boston to Washington; Sansan, on the west coast from San Francisco to San Diego; and Chipitts in the middle from Chicago to Pittsburgh.

(This was based on a special report, the Ravaged Environment, which appeared in Newsweek, January 26, 1970. We have presented only a small amount of the information contained in that report.)

ENVIRONMENTAL
TEACH-IN

APRIL 22